

# Made

in the weight of the receiving also a very precious that the coins shall be as light weight as possible. In sovereign, the legal standard, and the working weight of a grain. If this even so little as the one-grain, the coins are rejected a hundredth of a grain is a quarter of a postage

transferred to the cutting blanks are punched from press cuts out two blanks in produce 300 blanks per minute of the fillets which are as technically known as up into bundles and re-

en towards the marking protecting edge is raised 1 keeps it from being rapidly in circulation. The tanks per minute. The tanks are then softened by pass-

blank annealing furnace; washed and dried. ready to receive the impress-

ing presses, each capacity per minute. The matically to the dies, and ad, and the tail and the milling the blank.

tested by weighing and for discoloration and for the defective ones are de-

All the gold coins, and, are weighed separately gning machines. Each of eight 20 coins per minute, to the one-hundredth of a separated, automatically,

nts, one for those of cord for those that are too those that are too heavy, a have passed this test are block to find if they have they are then ready to be

for issue are counted into telling machine, which an exact number of coins counted can be varied as

dozen fish, has never of any kind and would did he know how to pleasure consists of seeing birds, flowers and of the Creator, and living the open.—From Forest

**CAMP ROBBER.** thing to welcome the ness is this bird; "moose within the moose's range, account of its decided partenters contend that it is a "gray jay"—though it nor does it disappear on handy and very dignified cold efforts, confining its ered monotone. "Meat for, though pronounced anything but a hawk,

knowledge of; tricks it has practice, and if there is in camp suiting its taste, quietly takes possessively gratifies its appetite in of the incensed owner's thief, some say, hence "John" and "camp robber" Classically it is known as

obsession. Before the to gallowch the stag a third bird, crow or jay, arrives from the deer-ere, and, without words,

ot. Glad to see you. Nice sec." and down it comes. I am very fond of fat; ll me the tallow-bird; sack of tallow about that ill slow and I'm as hun-irrepressible jay prof- at the rump of the car- is busy flaying the neck- more than the temper of treat to a safer distance,

pper," the indifferent bird on an overhauling limb- on will spoil your shoot- take such a do to over- big strong man like you.

# Earnings

## CENTRAL ASIAN EXPEDITION.

Dr. Stein Tells of His Recent Investigations Amongst the Ruins of Ancient China.

**F**URTHER communications have been received from Dr. M. A. Stein concerning the geographical and archaeological expedition in Central Asia. They are dated Kara-Shahr, December 10, 1907. During the summer months immediately following Dr. Stein's departure from Tun-huang (Shan-shou) archaeological labors in the torrid desert plains would have been practically impossible. It was, therefore, to utilize this period in accordance with his original programme, mainly for geographical labors in the western and central Nan-shan. The arrangement and safe storage of the extensive collection of MSS., art remains, and other antiquities resulting from his explorations about Tun-huang left him busy at An-shih until the close of June.

Dr. Stein's first move from An-shih led towards the great snowy range south which forms the watershed between the Su-lai-ho and Tun-huang rivers. On the lowest of a succession of barren plateaus, built up by parallel outer ranges, he discovered a large ruined site at some distance from the village of Chiao-tzu. The ruins of the town, abandoned about the 13th-14th century A.D., afford interesting proofs of the process of desiccation which has since prevailed over the physical and economic conditions of the outer hill region. The stream from which a canal, still traceable for long distance, carried water to the site and the once cultivated area around it has completely disappeared. The forest of wild cotton which almost constantly at work in this region, the walls of the town bore striking evidence to the extensive massive construction, all lines of walls facing east, and thus standing across the direction of the prevailing winds. The walls have been completely breached, and in many places effaced to their very foundation, while the walls to the north and south have remained almost uninjured. In the canon-like valley in which the stream of Tashi cuts its direction, the ruins of the Buddhist stupa, still forming a place of pilgrimage, were seen. The stupa, in character and date the "Halls of the Thousand Buddhas" near Tun-huang, but less extensive. The large and well-preserved position which decorate their walls, supply fine illustrations of Buddhist art, as practiced in this region from the 8th to the 12th century A.D. After surveying the plain, which overlooks the barren outer ranges and deserts, the party returned to the main line of the Su-lai-ho. Dr. Stein and his companions made their way over hitherto unexplored ground to the mountainous terrain near the famous "Chia-Yi" gorges, the site of the "Great Wall." Here a short stay enabled him to clear up an archaeological problem of considerable historical interest in connection with the "Great Wall." The imposing line of this wall, which extends to the westernmost part of the Su-chou oases, and extends to the very foot of the Nan-shan, has always been represented in books and maps as the end of the ancient "Great Wall" guarding the northern border of Kansu. Yet with this assumption it was quite inconceivable that the Chinese notices which seemed to place that famous gate much further to the west, still more forcibly there spoke against it the remains of that ancient lines which Dr. Stein discovered in the spring had revealed as extending from An-shih westwards into the desert of Tun-huang. Careful examination of the spot disclosed near Chia-yi-Kuan the junction of two lines of frontier defence of widely different age and purpose. One line, represented by the crumbling wall of stamped clay which runs along the whole northern border of the Su-chou oases, was proved by certain ruins to have originally continued westwards in the direction of An-shih. The other line, and to date, like the latter, from the second century B.C. Its main purpose was to defend the mountain belt of oases along the northern foot of the Nan-shan, which was indispensably needed as a passage into the "western regions" had commenced under the first Han dynasty. The second line, which meets this ancient wall at right angles and through which the Chinese notices were shown to be of far less ancient construction, and probably does not go back further than the fifth century A.D. It was clearly of a very different purpose of closing the great route towards Central Asia and the west, at a period when China had once more resumed her traditional attitude of seclusion.

Su-chou, the first town within the "Wall," served as base for Dr. Stein's expedition into the Central Nan-shan. The Chinese settlers of the Kansu oases entertain a great dread of the thought which in spite of excellent grazing grounds and other natural advantages, remain to them a terra incognita. A great crowd of men who, the main did not look like laborers, were making a sudden and dense stand, and the mounted police rode on the sidewalk at this point.

"Horses and men were dripping from their exertions and it would not have been surprising if some impatience had been shown by the patrolmen. As a mounted man came towards me, I asked him what the trouble was, and he pulled his horse to one side to permit myself and a number of women to pass on towards the north. In the interval of the next half hour I particularly noted the actions and effect of the mounted police on the crowd, and from my point of view there was both consideration and respect for the well-being of the women.

"It happens that I have been an eyewitness to several expeditions into the Kansu country and have seen various methods used in their early days of the railway, and the companies made adequate provisions accordingly. On the Grand Junction Railway, the first class fare between Liverpool or Manchester and Birmingham was £1. A gentleman's carriage was charged £5, and the passenger, if belonging to a first class, a gentleman's carriage, 15s. each.—Pall Mall Gazette.

**MOUNTED MEN IN A MOB.** A Woman's Account of the New York Disorder, in Which She Was Gagged.

In the discussion of the methods of suppressing the Union Square demonstration on Saturday much stress is laid upon the position of the women and children who were the chief victims of the charge of the mounted police," says the woman who accidentally got into the centre of the disorder. "My experience may be of some interest."

"I was walking west on Seventeenth street near Irving Place, when the most determined clearing of the streets was going on as a result of some of the Socialist leaders undertaking to make speeches from the steps of a house in that block. A great crowd of men who, the main did not look like laborers, were making a sudden and dense stand, and the mounted police rode on the sidewalk at this point.

of over 100 miles Dr. Stein and his party managed during August to cross and survey in detail the three northernmost ranges of the Central Nan-shan, all rising to peaks of 18,000-19,000 ft. between the longitudes of Su-chou and Kano-nor. The rivers were located on those oases as well as the Su-lai-ho, which flows towards An-shih and Tun-huang, and the Kano-nor drainage was also surveyed along the whole length of its north face. Both in individual peaks and average crest line its height proved to exceed that of the northern ranges. It was curious to meet in the wide mountain-girt country, 13,000 feet above the sea, where the Su-lai-ho gathers its main sources, the same combination of marsh and drift sand areas which is the characteristic feature of the desert depression where the river dies away between Tun-huang and Lop-nor. From there Dr. Stein and his party made a very difficult bog-covered upland, and in the unexplored plateau tract where the Ta-tung river—the northernmost large tributary of the Yellow River—takes its rise, he made a visit to the edge of the Pacific drainage regained the broad valley of the upper Hsueh-ho, or Kan-chou river.

The total mountain area covered by Rai Ram Singh's plain-table survey, on the scale of four miles to the inch, amounts to close on 24,000 square miles. The position of numerous stations is astronomically and geodetically observed, and reliable height measurements secured for all important peaks and passes by means of aneroid barometer and clinometer readings. As a supplement to the topographical work a large series of the force of wind direction was almost constantly at work in this region, the walls of the town bore striking evidence to the extensive massive construction, all lines of walls facing east, and thus standing across the direction of the prevailing winds. The walls have been completely breached, and in many places effaced to their very foundation, while the walls to the north and south have remained almost uninjured. In the canon-like valley in which the stream of Tashi cuts its direction, the ruins of the Buddhist stupa, still forming a place of pilgrimage, were seen. The stupa, in character and date the "Halls of the Thousand Buddhas" near Tun-huang, but less extensive. The large and well-preserved position which decorate their walls, supply fine illustrations of Buddhist art, as practiced in this region from the 8th to the 12th century A.D. After surveying the plain, which overlooks the barren outer ranges and deserts, the party returned to the main line of the Su-lai-ho. Dr. Stein and his companions made their way over hitherto unexplored ground to the mountainous terrain near the famous "Chia-Yi" gorges, the site of the "Great Wall." Here a short stay enabled him to clear up an archaeological problem of considerable historical interest in connection with the "Great Wall." The imposing line of this wall, which extends to the westernmost part of the Su-chou oases, and extends to the very foot of the Nan-shan, has always been represented in books and maps as the end of the ancient "Great Wall" guarding the northern border of Kansu. Yet with this assumption it was quite inconceivable that the Chinese notices which seemed to place that famous gate much further to the west, still more forcibly there spoke against it the remains of that ancient lines which Dr. Stein discovered in the spring had revealed as extending from An-shih westwards into the desert of Tun-huang. Careful examination of the spot disclosed near Chia-yi-Kuan the junction of two lines of frontier defence of widely different age and purpose. One line, represented by the crumbling wall of stamped clay which runs along the whole northern border of the Su-chou oases, was proved by certain ruins to have originally continued westwards in the direction of An-shih. The other line, and to date, like the latter, from the second century B.C. Its main purpose was to defend the mountain belt of oases along the northern foot of the Nan-shan, which was indispensably needed as a passage into the "western regions" had commenced under the first Han dynasty. The second line, which meets this ancient wall at right angles and through which the Chinese notices were shown to be of far less ancient construction, and probably does not go back further than the fifth century A.D. It was clearly of a very different purpose of closing the great route towards Central Asia and the west, at a period when China had once more resumed her traditional attitude of seclusion.

brutality which resulted from men trying to fight a mob on foot, when the women are used as a protective element by the rioters.

It was in this case in 1902 that I learned how a great demonstration can be dealt with scientifically. In July of that year, as a result of the passage of the separation act, the police and military began the closing of schools and convents. The whole city was in a ferment, and one night the Latin quarter was being urged to rise in arms. In the face of all insults, only occasionally clearing the way by riding straight into the crowd.

The chief precaution taken was to completely isolate the quarter from the rest of the city. All night long women were actually lined up in front of the mobs when they charged the police, and they led in every effort to bait the military into some small act of violence by them without avail. The next day the woman of many small acts, for it was not a class demonstration, posted notices in every part of the city calling for a mass meeting at the place de la Concorde, on Sunday. As fast as torn notices were posted, they were replaced by more effective that on Sunday it was estimated that one hundred thousand persons were present, and after this effective, the women of the mob were found to deal with it as the trained police, skillfully ridden.

Two years ago the women of the mob, in the part of so-called leaders, were found to deal with it as the trained police, skillfully ridden. In Nova Scotia they had arranged for the scheme to be effectively carried out and the three maritime provinces were able to stop growing. It was of opinion that the scheme could be worked out successfully and by granting bonuses of from fifty to a hundred dollars per year to the teachers who efficiently trained the cadets, the work would be done thoroughly.

**Strength of Presidential Candidates.** Governor Cummins, of Iowa, is a tariff reform, Republican and thoroughly well understood. In this sentiment in the middle of the recent interview in speaking of the didactic Mr. Taft for president, because he represents the Roosevelt policy, and he is a Republican. "I apprehend that if a majority of the delegates cannot be obtained for Taft, the president will reconsider his decision and go out of the race. Eight hundred ten Republicans you meet in my state for Roosevelt if you ask them who they stand and the same can be said of Bryan among Democrats. Bryan is much stronger than he is eight years ago. He has been going around the country, and his horse has dropped five silver and modified some of his extreme views, and altogether, the Democratic voters are not so afraid of him, as many of them were eight and twelve years ago."

**The First Private Cars.** An old fashioned practice mentioned in the Druce case sounds strangely in the modern ear. It was given in evidence by the first witness, who had his carriage strapped to a railway truck whenever he took to the line, and he sat in a many compartment. It was a common practice with moneyed people of conservative habits in the early days of the railway, and the companies made adequate provisions accordingly. On the Grand Junction Railway, the first class fare between Liverpool or Manchester and Birmingham was £1. A gentleman's carriage was charged £5, and the passenger, if belonging to a first class, a gentleman's carriage, 15s. each.—Pall Mall Gazette.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING.

**Interesting Article on Value of Physical Training and Military Drill.**

THE question of introducing physical training and military drill into all the schools of Canada was the principal feature of a address delivered by Sir F. W. Borden, minister of militia and defence, to city and rural officers in the Montreal Military Institute, May 15th.

Colonel Mackay, president of the Institute, occupied the chair. Sir Frederick, in the course of his speech said that by the introduction of physical training and military drill into all the schools of Canada the country would acquire a great asset it was broken out. It appeared to him that the educational authorities and provincial legislatures offered some difficulty in the presentation of the scheme and therefore he thought the project would be more likely to succeed if there was agreement between the Federal parliament and the provincial legislatures. "They should be met with in the sending of the scheme falls."

One proposal which he wished to carry into effect was that children in every school up to the age of twelve, both boys and girls, should receive uniform training. The boys, after passing the age of ten, should be given elementary drill, and later, systematic instruction in the use of the gun etc. In every province there should be one or more corps of permanent force, these being chiefly created for the purpose of teaching the boys of the province to do things anywhere in the country, and I am sure no such corps could be found to deal with it as the trained police, skillfully ridden.

Nowhere else in the world are the masses made up of such uneducated and illiterate as in Nova Scotia. The foreign element does not enter into the problem of education in this country. The agitators in this country always experience the disposal of women who are expelled from the front rank when clubs are warded or horses charged.

Up to three or four years ago the country had maintained garrisons on these shores, but in 1892 Canada carried out a policy of non-interference. The militia authorities had been criticized for the fact that they had not been able to support these stations. The militia authorities had been criticized for the fact that they had not been able to support these stations. The militia authorities had been criticized for the fact that they had not been able to support these stations.

Col. Mackay then invited some of the officers to make suggestions regarding the proposed scheme. He considered it to be a very important matter, and he thought that it would be well to have a committee to look into the matter.

Col. Carson maintained that from a financial standpoint the various regiments could not possibly forego one

## THE VILLAGE OF MEIGLE.

**Old Perthshire Village Where Campbell-Bell-Banner Is Buried.**

THE remains of the ex-Premier are to find their last resting place in the northern wall of the Kirk of Meigle, a Perthshire hamlet, midway between Perth and Dundee, and nestled in the shadow of the Grampian Hills, says the London Standard. In its centre, built on rising ground, is a stately church, and in the churchyard, with the head of the grave almost touching the northern wall of the Kirk, Sir Henry's coffin will be laid beside that of her he loved so well and mourned so bitterly. There is a wayside station at Meigle, and from this the church is a couple of hundred yards distant. Half a mile further on stands Belmont Castle, Sir Henry's stately seat, famous in history as the home of the Thanes of Dunsinane, from whom it was snatched by "Blodwen" the milkmaid. It was the seat of the Wharnclyffs, from the third Earl of which noble house it was purchased by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Belmont Castle is a huge pile of buildings which has been added to by successive generations. The miller's house existed in the period pictured by Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Within easy view of the windows, at the other side of the water, stands the river, which is crossed by a fine old bridge, nestles the ancient town of Alyth, from which the Earl of Dunsinane, a noble and subtle, Baron Ogilvy of Alyth. It was common talk at Meigle two years ago that the Premier had gone to the Upper House. He would have assumed the title of Lord Belmont. The village of Meigle is one of the oldest in Scotland, and is famous for its stately houses, which are clustered round the church, while toward the south and east, are some modern but attractive villas, founded by Esquimaux, the chief attraction of the village is the old schoolroom. These stories are now gathered together and safely housed in the old schoolroom. These stories are now gathered together and safely housed in the old schoolroom. These stories are now gathered together and safely housed in the old schoolroom.

The earliest way of reaching Meigle from London is by train from Perth, and thence to Meigle station an hour's run by local train.

**W. J. LOCKE, BIRMINGHAM.** W. J. Locke, the English author of "The Moral of Marcus Aurelius," is nothing if not epigrammatic, and in his own dramatization of the life of the philosopher, he has retained all of the refreshing dialogue which is the most pleasing feature of the book. In fact it is said that the author has written a diatribe to even more sophisticated than the original.

Every character—Carliotta, Sir Marcus, Judith Malinvaire, Pasquale, and the rest—are depicted with the most realistic and lifelike of realism. The author has retained all of the refreshing dialogue which is the most pleasing feature of the book. In fact it is said that the author has written a diatribe to even more sophisticated than the original.

Carliotta asks: "What is sex?" She receives a somewhat cynical answer: "It is the fundamental blunder of creation. 'The man plays the sex, the woman the man.'"

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## BEAcons UNDER WATER.

**Question of harbor navigation by large vessels at night is a serious one at best. The usual method of guiding the vessel are too few and far between, and when they are not used, the vessel is in a hopeless and highly dangerous position. Realizing the advantages to be derived from the use of electric lights at night, the Lighthouse Department has recently installed a series of buoys, fitted with gas lamps, which serve as lamp posts along the highway of the harbor. The lamps are provided with sufficient gas to keep them burning night and day for a month. They are arranged in a line, and are attached to the water by means of a chain, which is fastened to the bottom of the vessel. The lamps are supplied with current from a dynamo or battery on shore, where they are under the control of an operator. Following the usual custom, one side of the channel will be outlined with light of a different color from the opposite side. These lights could be placed at much more frequent intervals than the usual buoys.**

However, experiments conducted by the inventor, Leon Dion, point to the fact that three or even two a mile apart would be ample in a straight channel. The cables can be securely anchored to the bottom but the lamps, owing to their flexible connection with the cable, will be free to sway slightly in the direction of the water. The buoyancy of the lamps is merely sufficient to hold them upright and not strain the main cable.

The submerged lights would have an advantage over surface lights in that they are not so liable to be obscured when manoeuvring in the harbor. In time of war the lights would be switched on and the normal color of the water would be changed, but whenever desired they could be turned on at a moment's notice to admit a friendly vessel.—Scientific American.

**Miss Josephine Schain, of Minnesota,** is a graduate of the law school of the state university and a lawyer in good standing, with a substantial practice. She is devoted to the cause of the compelling a booklet of all "Laws Affecting Women and Children in Minnesota." It is said that there is a movement on foot against child labor to have a similar work done for every state in the union.

**Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is the mother of eight children,** says: "I am happy when I can go about in my dress and cook the things my children like, and they think I can do it better than anyone else. My great ambition is my children. If I can make the world say 'Schumann-Heink has raised a good family, then I can go to my God and know that I have lived well.'"

**It would be strange indeed if there were no rumors of ghosts at Windsor Castle.** If there were no weird stories of the night, the ghost of the King of the Long Walk and through the stately corridors of Windsor Castle, the ghost of whom little is known, save that sometimes when the moon is at the full, a shadowy figure is seen in the garden looking down into the garden from a high window.

This young man, writes Sarah Catherine Budd, in the Queen, was a Scottish nobleman, the son of a noble family. He was brought to England in 1405, and unjustly detained for two years, and then removed to Windsor Castle, where he was kept in a room, and paid to him, although at all intents and purposes he was a prisoner. One morning he was seen to be looking out of the window, he saw a very beautiful woman, who was looking down into the garden from a high window.

She was Lady Jane Beaufort, granddaughter of John of Gaunt, and she was the only daughter of the King of France. She was brought to England in 1405, and unjustly detained for two years, and then removed to Windsor Castle, where he was kept in a room, and paid to him, although at all intents and purposes he was a prisoner. One morning he was seen to be looking out of the window, he saw a very beautiful woman, who was looking down into the garden from a high window.